North Central Tennessee Regional Water Supply Planning Pilot Study

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Presentation Outline

- Regional Need Statement
- Alternatives Under Consideration
- Tier 1 Alternative Screening Protocol
- Tier 1 Screening Summary and Results
- Tier 2 Alternative Screening Protocol
- Tier 2 Screening Summary and Results
- Recommended Regional Alternative
- Open Discussion Next Steps



Regional Need Statement

- Principle Regional Source Old Hickory Lake.
- White House and Gallatin Utilities satisfy 90% of existing demand.
- Existing regional demand 22.3 MGD
- 2030 regional demand 32.5 MGD
- Old Hickory Lake can meet this demand, but a charge for withdrawals may be instituted in the future and could impact water rates across the region.
- Portland's existing source small surface stream and lake
- Its average annual demand of 2 MGD cannot be met reliably.
- Portland purchases finished water from neighboring utilities
- With no formal contracts, security for the system is not provided.



Alternatives Under Consideration

- Regionalization Water Sharing Among Utilities
- Caney Fork Creek Reservoir
- Raw Water Pipeline from Portland to Cumberland River
- Groundwater



Alternative Screening Protocol

Tier 1:

- ▶ Reliable Capacity
 - Need met with minimal risk
- ► Anticipated Project Cost
 - Feasibility, Design, Construction
- Implementability
 - Permitting, Public Acceptance, Property Acquisitions, Constructability
- ▶ Flexibility
 - Phased Implementation, Drought Resistance



Regionalization

- White House UD Connection to Portland Requires Fewer Infrastructure Upgrades than Gallatin/Westmoreland Connection
- Provides Reliable Capacity
 - ▶ 20% of Portland's Projected Demand When Flow in WF Drakes Creek Cannot Meet Demand and City Lake is Less than Full
 - Any Peak Demands above Portland's Current Water Treatment Capacity of 3 MGD
- Anticipated Project Cost Present Value
 - ▶ \$4.84 M in Capital Improvements to meet 2030 Demand Projections
 - ► Includes O&M, but not Cost of Water Purchased
- Implementability
 - Requires Cooperation and Coordination Between Utilities
 - No Outstanding Concerns with Infrastructure Construction
- Flexibility
 - Improves Resistance to Drought
 - Allows for Expansion of Service as Needed
 - Can be implemented in phases



- Caney Fork Creek Project
 - ► Earthen Embankment/Roller Compacted Concrete Dam
- Reliable Capacity
 - ► Expected Project Yield 2.08 MGD
- Anticipated Project Cost Present Value
 - ▶ \$13.2 M including Operation and Maintenance for 50 yrs
- Implementability
 - Significant Environmental Impacts
 - Permitting Issues
- Flexibility
 - Single Phase Project
 - ▶ Yield Limited
 - Not Highly Drought Resistant



- Raw Water Pipeline from Portland to Cumberland River
 - ▶ 21 Miles of 10" Line
- Reliable Capacity
 - ▶ 1 MGD Capacity Concept
- Anticipated Project Cost
 - ▶ \$13.2 M in Capital Improvements
 - Includes WTP Expansion to 4 MGD
 - Does not include Operation and Maintenance Estimate
- Implementability
 - Moratorium on New Withdrawals from Old Hickory
- Flexibility
 - ▶ Can be Designed for Greater Capacity
 - Highly Drought Resistant



Groundwater

- ▶ USACE Nashville, TN Urban Water Supply Study (1979)
 - ▶ Well Field 9 wells
 - Yield estimated at ~1.3 MGD
- Reliable Capacity
 - Firm Yield Not Established
 - Recent Study Indicates Poor Yield and Water Quality
- Anticipated Project Cost
 - Not Established
- Implementability
 - No Outstanding Concerns with Well Field Construction
 - Reliable Capacity Not Established; but Likely Not Acceptable
- Flexibility
 - ► Flexibility in Determining Well Field Size and Locations



Tier 1 Evaluation Results

Alternative	Reliable Capacity	Cost	Implementability	Flexibility
Regionalization (WHUD Connection)	+	\$\$	+	+
Caney Fork Creek Reservoir	+	\$\$\$	-	-
Portland Raw Water Pipeline to Cumberland	+	\$\$\$	+/-	= 11- T
Groundwater	-	\$	+	+

- Reliable Capacity Criterion Most Important in this Evaluation
- Groundwater Alternative Eliminated from Further Consideration



Alternative Screening Protocol

Tier 2:

- ▶ Anticipated Project Cost
 - Direct Comparison
- ▶ Water Quality
 - Raw and/or Finished
- Environmental
 - Benefits and Impacts
- ▶ Other Factors



Tier 2 Evaluation Results

Alternative	Cost ¹	Finished Water Quality	Environmental Benefits or Impacts	Other Factors
Regionalization (WHUD Connection)	\$4.8 M	Potential Improvement	Slight impacts from infrastructure construction	Requires Cooperation Between Entities
Caney Fork Creek Reservoir	\$13.2 M	No Change	Substantial alteration of aquatic resources	Conflicts with Clean Water Act Compliance
Portland Raw Water Pipeline to Cumberland River	\$13.4 M	No Change	Slight impacts from pipeline construction	Treatment plant operations

⁽¹⁾ Includes estimate of potential future charge for withdrawals from Old Hickory, where applicable

Anticipated Project Costs

Regionalization is Least Expensive and the Most Economically Feasible

Water Quality

- Expected Potential Improvement to Finished Water Quality with Regionalization
 - WHUD Uses Combination Conventional and Membrane Filtration Future WTP Expansions Anticipated to be Membrane Filtration

Environmental

- ▶ Potential Slight Impacts due to Construction of Regionalization or Raw Water Pipeline Alternatives
- Substantial Alteration of Aquatic Resources are Expected With Caney Fork Creek Reservoir Alternative

Other Factors

- ► Portland and WHUD Must Reach Agreement on Terms of Contract for Capital Improvements and Operational Costs to be Shared.
- Environmental Impacts of Caney Fork are not Acceptable with Potentially Feasible Alternatives Available.
- ▶ Operation and Maintenance Costs for the Raw Water Pipeline have the Potential to be Significant



Next Steps - Open Discussion

- Study Report Schedule
- Statewide OASIS License Initiative
- Other Topics/Questions?

